

Cabinet

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Social Care Reform



Report of Corporate Management Team

Rachael Shimmin, Corporate Director of Children and Adults Services
Councillor Lucy Hovvels, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Safer and Healthier Communities

Councillor Morris Nicholls, Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Adult Services

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to present Cabinet with a summary of the following documents published by the Department of Health on 11th July 2012:
 - Reforming Care and Support White Paper
 - Draft Care and Support Bill
 - Progress Report on Social Care Funding

Background

2. In July 2010 the Government established an independent commission, led by Andrew Dilnot to review and make recommendations on long term care and support for adult social care in England.
3. On 1st December 2010 the Commission launched a 'Call for Evidence' to gather views on what a future funding system for care and support should look like.
4. The Law Commission has undertaken a review of adult social care law and published a report on 11th May 2011, setting out their recommendations for the reform.
5. In addition, the Government published its 'Vision for Adult Social Care' on 16th November 2010. The Vision set out plans to reform adult social care in England, devolving power from central government and giving communities, individuals and carers more control.
6. Fairer Care Funding: The Report of the Commission on Funding of Care and Support', was released on 4th July 2011.

Reforming Care and Support White Paper

7. The Reforming Care and Support White Paper is set out over eight Chapters whereby the Government sets the vision and principles for a reformed social care system.

Chapter 1: “The Case for Change”

8. The White Paper states that the care and support system in England today is not fit for the 21st century and that the current system does not support people to stay as independent as possible, or empower them to take control of their lives and it cannot respond effectively to increasing pressures over the coming years from a growing and ageing population.
9. The Government is of the view that care and support too often acts as a crisis service and not enough is done to intervene early to support people to remain independent and healthy. Failure to support people at an early stage means that many people are needlessly admitted to hospital because they have an accident or crisis and lose their independence.

Chapter 2: “Our Vision for care and support”

10. This chapter outlines the government’s vision and principles for a reformed care and support system:
 - First: the focus of care and support will be transformed to promote people’s wellbeing and independence instead of waiting for people to reach a crisis point. Active communities will reach out to those around them, families and individuals will have better information to plan and prepare for their future, and people will have more options to keep them well and independent.
 - Second: The Government state they will transform people’s experience of care and support, with high quality services that respond to what people want. This means that people will have control over their own budget and their own care and support plan. They will be empowered to choose the care and support that best enables them to meet their goals and aspirations.

Principles

11. The following principles underpin the Government’s approach to designing a reformed care and support system that promotes the wellbeing of those who use services and carers:
 - The **health, wellbeing, independence and rights** of individuals are at the heart of care and support; timely and effective interventions help to ensure a good quality of life for longer.
 - People are treated with **dignity and respect**, and are safe from abuse and neglect; everybody must work to make this happen.
 - Personalisation is achieved when a person has real **choice and control** over the care and support they need to achieve their goals, to live a fulfilling life, and to be connected with society.
 - The **skills, resources and networks** in every community are harnessed and strengthened to support people to live well, and to contribute to their communities where they can and wish to.

- **Carers are recognised** for their contribution to society as vital partners in care, and are supported to reach their full potential and lead the lives they want.
- A caring, skilled and **valued workforce** delivers quality care and support in partnership with individuals, families and communities.

Chapter 3: “I am supported to maintain my independence for as long as possible”

12. This chapter outlines the importance of providing care and support to maintain personal independence for as long as possible. The Government’s intention is to transform care and support to focus on the skills and talents of people, helping them to develop and maintain connections to friends and family. Communities will be encouraged and supported to reach out to those at risk of isolation. People will be able to access support, including better housing options to help to keep them active and independent.

Strengthening Support within Communities

13. The Government will legislate to introduce a clear duty on local authorities to incorporate preventive practice and early intervention into care commissioning and planning.
14. A care and support evidence library will be established to act as a bank of best practice in prevention and early intervention. The Government will also develop, in a number of trailblazer areas, new ways of investing in supporting people to stay active and independent, such as Social Impact Bonds, attracting investment to provide up-front funding for the development of new and innovative services. As a type of “payment by results” tool the Bonds ensure the taxpayer funding is used only if services are successful.
15. The Government expect local authorities (including parish councils), together with their local communities, to maximise the potential for spaces and buildings in a community to act as meeting places or centres for activity.
16. As part of the Government’s NHS modernisation, the Government expect local health and care commissioners to identify how the skills and networks in a community can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of local people and build this into their Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies.
17. The Government will create shared measures of wellbeing across the 2013/14 editions of both the Public Health and Adult Social Care Outcomes Frameworks, with a particular focus on developing suitable measures of social isolation.

Housing

18. The Government will establish a new care and support housing fund, worth £200 million over five years, to support the development of specialised housing for older and disabled people and will work with Home Improvement Agencies to extend their services to more people who fund their own adaptations and ensure that people obtain timely support and advice.
19. Local authorities and NHS organisations will consider housing needs and resources when assessing the needs of their local area. Where needs are identified and prioritised, local commissioning plans should take account of these. The draft Care and Support Bill will also go further, and will set out new duties to be placed on local authorities to ensure that adult social care and housing departments work together.
20. The Department of Health and the NHS are already identifying land which is no longer required for health purposes and are seeking to make this available for the benefit of the local area. Decisions on the use of this land will be the responsibility of local authorities, but the Government expect NHS organisations, working with their local authorities, to give particular consideration to developing housing for older and disabled people.
21. The Government will take forward the “Three Million Lives” campaign, launched in December 2011, which will accelerate the roll-out of telehealth and telecare in the NHS and social care during a five-year programme to develop the market. This is being supported by an investment of up to £18 million over four years by the Technology Strategy Board, to demonstrate how assistive technology can be delivered on a greater scale. Incentives and support for widespread adoption of assistive technology will be set out later in 2012.

Chapter 4: “I understand how care and support works, and what my entitlements and responsibilities are”

22. From April 2013, for the first time, the Government will provide a clear, universal and authoritative source of national information about the health, care and support system by creating a new single portal for health and care, which will consolidate the best of existing national online services such as NHS Choices (including Carers Direct) and NHS Direct.
23. As part of this national information offer, the NHS 111 urgent care telephone service will help to signpost callers that may also have social care needs to their local authority.
24. Local authorities will also provide information on the options available in the local area to meet different care needs and preferences, and this should be linked to the national directory of care providers and the care provider quality profile.

25. The Government expect to see all local authorities radically improving their online information and support services and will provide £32.5 million of start-up funding over two years from 2014/15 to support them in doing so.

Assessment, eligibility and portability for people who use care services

26. From 2015, the Government will introduce a national minimum eligibility threshold to ensure greater national consistency in access to care and support through a national minimum eligibility threshold. Once implemented, local authorities will be free to set their eligibility threshold at a more generous level, but will not be able to tighten beyond the new national minimum threshold.
27. In 2015, the Government expect the significant majority of local authorities to have eligibility thresholds of 'substantial', given the prioritisation of resources for social care in this Spending Review.
28. To support the move to a national minimum eligibility threshold the Government will develop and test options for a potential new assessment and eligibility framework, in consultation with people who use services, carers, academics, local authorities, social workers, and health and care professionals.
29. The Government will legislate to require local authorities to continue to meet the assessed needs of people who have moved into their area immediately, until they carry out a new assessment of their own. A duty will be placed upon local authorities to provide a written explanation if the result of the new assessment is different from that of the previous local authority.
30. The draft Care and Support Bill also sets out new duties on the local authorities involved to share information to encourage a smoother transition when people move from one Local Authority area to another. This will include the ability for people to request an assessment before they move home.

Carer's Support

31. The Government will transform support for carers by legislating to extend the right to a carer's assessment, and provide an **entitlement** to public support for the first time, to maintain their health and wellbeing.
32. A national minimum eligibility threshold will be in place to support carers, just as they will for people who use services. There will be a duty on local authorities to provide support to carers, which will be equivalent to that for people who use services.
33. From April 2013 the NHS Commissioning Board and clinical commissioning groups will be responsible for working with local partners to ensure that carers are identified and supported. The Government

expects the NHS to work with its local authority partners and local carers organisations to agree plans and budgets for identifying and supporting carers. Agreed plans should be published by 30th September 2012.

Chapter 5: “I am happy with the quality of care and support”

34. This chapter outlines how the government intend to empower people to make decisions about their own care and support in order to drive improvements in the quality of care and support.

Defining High Quality Care

35. The Department of Health has started a review of the regulations that underpin the registration system operated by the Care Quality Commission to set out clearly what good-quality care looks like and what people should expect when using care and support. This review will consider whether the system is addressing the appropriate level of risk, and whether it strikes the right balance between providing assurance for patients and service users and imposing burdens on providers of health and social care services. Any proposals for changes to the regulations that may emerge from this review will be consulted upon towards the end of this year.

Improving Quality

36. The Government believe that when making a choice between different care providers, people want to be able to compare them quickly before getting into the detail of the quality of different options. Within 12 months, the Government will enable open access to the data on the provider quality profile, to support the production of independent quality ratings between different care providers that are easy to understand and continually updated.
37. To develop better evidence of what high quality care looks like, the Government are expanding the role of the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) into adults’ and children’s social care.
38. The Government will refer home care to the National Institute for Clinical Excellence as the topic for a quality standard, as part of a library of care and support quality standards to be developed from April 2013.
39. To help care providers test themselves against national quality standards, the Government will work with care providers to develop and pilot a new, nationally agreed, care audit for local use in 2013 and 2014. This will highlight how well residential care providers are delivering dementia care, encouraging them all to improve their care.

Keeping people safe

40. The Government will legislate to ensure that all agencies work together at a local level to prevent abuse. Local authorities, as the lead

organisations, will have a responsibility for convening a statutory Safeguarding Adults Board, with core membership from police and NHS organisations. There will be flexibility for local authorities and their partners to decide which other key local organisations should attend.

41. Member agencies will work collaboratively with the community, including local Healthwatch, to publish a strategic plan which sets out what the Board members are going to focus on, how they are going to work together, and the outcomes upon which they will be judged. The Board will also publish an annual report on the exercise of its functions and its success in achieving their strategic plan.
42. Local authorities will be clearly empowered to make safeguarding enquiries, and Boards will also have a responsibility to carry out safeguarding adults reviews. These would identify and learn lessons from cases of abuse and neglect, in order to prevent future cases from happening.
43. The Government plan to consult specifically on whether a new power should be created for local authorities to access and see a person who may be at risk of abuse or neglect, in cases where the local authority may not otherwise be able to carry out a safeguarding enquiry.

A better local care market

44. The Government supports the diverse range of care providers that currently offer care and support, including user- and carer led organisations, small and micro enterprises, and social enterprises. To strengthen this diversity, the Government will introduce a duty upon local authorities to promote diversity and quality in the provision of services. To help local authorities carry out this duty, the Government is offering support to every local authority to create a market position statement or to develop their existing one. A market position statement sets out a local authority's ambitions for working with care providers to encourage the development of a diverse range of care options.

Chapter 6: "I know that the person giving me care and support will treat me with dignity and respect"

45. This chapter highlights how the government will set clear standards for the care and support workforce in order to provide high quality, safe, dignified and compassionate care.

Workforce

46. The Sector Skills Councils for Social Care and Health will work with the Government to produce a code of conduct and recommended minimum training standards for adult social care workers and healthcare support workers. These will be published by September 2012.

47. The Care Quality Commission will play a key role in ensuring that providers use appropriately trained and qualified workers, as part of enforcing quality standards. In addition, the Government will work with care providers, service users and carers to develop a sector-specific compact, including a skills pledge, to promote culture change and skills development.
48. The Government will also offer personal assistants (people who are paid to provide care and support), and their employers, greater support and training to improve recruitment, retention and the quality of the care and support they deliver.
49. More care workers will be trained to deliver high-quality care, including an ambition to double the number of care apprenticeships to 100,000 by 2017.
50. Following the Munro review of child protection, the Government announced its intention to create the post of Chief Social Worker to provide a leadership role for the social work profession and drive forward social work reform. The recruitment process is currently underway and the Chief Social Worker will be appointed by the end of 2012. The Chief Social Worker will be an adviser to Government on adult and child social work issues, will challenge the sector on standards, and will help to drive improvements in social work practice.

Chapter 7: “I am in control of my care and support”

51. This chapter outlines the Government’s intention to put people in control of their own care and support needs through access to personal budgets and direct payments.

Personalised Care and Support

52. The Government will legislate to ensure that everyone can take control of their care and support by giving them an **entitlement** to a personal budget, and will strengthen ambitions on direct payments. People will be provided with a personal budget as part of their care planning process.
53. Local authorities will provide help to people who are funding their own care and support to make choices, plan and arrange services. The draft Care and Support Bill sets out plans to enable everyone to request the assistance of their local authority with the development of a care and support plan for their eligible needs. This will be part of the local authority’s offer to everyone in its area with care and support needs. It would be subject to a reasonable charge for those who can afford it.
54. The Government will develop, in a small number of areas, the use of direct payments for people who have chosen to live in residential care, in order to test this approach. In addition, the charging system for residential care will change from April 2013, so that the income that people earn in employment is exempt from residential care charges. This

will help to encourage those in residential care to pursue employment opportunities if they are able to do so.

Integration and Joined Up Care

55. At the 2010 Spending Review, the Government announced that, over the four years to 2014/15, £2.7 billion would be transferred to local authorities from the NHS to promote better joined-up working across the health, care and support system.
56. The draft Care and Support Bill also sets out a duty on the local authority to promote the integration of services, along similar lines to the duty on the local NHS already enacted by the 2012 Act. In addition, the draft Bill will provide for further duties of co-operation which encourage local partners to work together to improve the wellbeing of local people.
57. The Department of Health will transfer a further £100 million and £200 million in 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively, over and above the funding set out at the Spending Review. The new funding will further support local areas to deliver social care services that benefit people's health and wellbeing, by promoting more joint working between health and care. Local authorities and clinical commissioning groups will work together on health and wellbeing boards to determine how this investment is best used to support and promote innovation and integrated working between health and care.
58. Personal health budgets are currently being piloted in the NHS in England, with over 2,700 participants across 20 sites.
59. As personal health budgets are extended beyond the pilot sites, subject to the current evaluation, the Government will make it straightforward for people to combine them with personal social care budgets so that they can make the most of the support to which they are entitled. This will give them freedom to co-design joined-up services that best meet their needs and goals, and will lead to a higher-quality experience for people who use services, and carers.

Chapter 8: Making it Happen

60. The Government will reform the law underpinning care and support as a key step in delivering the vision.
61. Two new leadership groups will be created for Care and Support:
 - (i) Transformation Group, which will act as an important forum for challenge and peer support.
 - (ii) Implementation Board, which will have ownership of the implementation plan.
62. The Government is supporting a programme on efficiency in adult social care, led by the Local Government Association and will also work with

the care and support sector to benchmark local authority performance on efficiency and the use of resources, to further improve value for money.

63. The Government will make future decisions on the overall funding in the system alongside other funding decisions at Spending Reviews.

Draft Care and Support Bill

64. Many of the Government's proposals will require the comprehensive modernisation of care and support law. The draft Care and Support Bill proposes a single, modern law for adult care and support that replaces existing, outdated and complex legislation.

65. In summary, the draft Bill will:

- modernise care and support law so that the system is built around people's needs and what they want to achieve in their lives;
- clarify entitlements to care and support to give people a better understanding of what is on offer, help them plan for the future and ensure they know where to go for help when they need it;
- support the broader needs of local communities as a whole, by giving them access to information and advice, and promoting prevention and earlier intervention to reduce dependency, rather than just meeting existing needs;
- simplify the care and support system and processes to provide the freedom and flexibility needed by local authorities and care professionals to innovate and achieve better results for people; and
- consolidate existing legislation, replacing law in a dozen Acts which still date back to the 1940s with a single, clear statute, supported by new regulations and a single bank of statutory guidance.

66. Over the coming months, the Government will work with stakeholders to discuss the provisions in the draft Bill, take feedback and consider the way forward. The Government remains committed to legislating at the earliest opportunity to enshrine these reforms into the law, following the outcome of the public consultation and pre-legislative scrutiny process. The closing date for consultation responses is 19th October 2012.

Progress report on Funding Reform

67. In July 2010 the Government recognised the need for reform of the way in which care and support is paid and quickly established the Commission on Funding of Care and Support, Chaired by Andrew Dilnot.
68. The Commission published its recommendations on how to share costs between the state and individuals in July 2011. Since then the

Government has engaged with a wide range of people – service users, their families and carers, local authorities, charities, providers of care services and the financial services sector – to get views on the Commission’s proposals.

69. The Commission made two key proposals for reforming the way in which people pay for their care and support.

(i) The Government should put a cap on the lifetime care costs that people face; and raise the threshold at which people lose means tested support

Under the Commission’s proposals:

- local authorities would assess everyone’s care needs and work out how much it would cost to meet those needs at the local authority rate.
- a cap should be placed once these costs had reached a cumulative value of £25,000-£50,000 for older people, or a lower level for people who develop a care need before the age of 65, people would then become eligible for state support. The cap should exclude ‘general living costs’ for people in residential care, to reflect the costs that people would have to meet if they were living at home (such as food and accommodation). The Commission proposed that people be asked to make a fixed contribution towards these costs of between £7,000 and £10,000 each year.
- the current means tested system where people with assets up to £23,250 are provided with some level of financial support should be retained and extended. This is to ensure that those who are less able to afford to fund their own care get additional support. The Commission recommended that this upper level means test of £23,250 should be extended to £100,000 for people in residential care.

(ii) There should be universal access to deferred payments for people in residential care.

The Commission’s recommended that deferred payments:

- should be available to anyone who is unable to afford care charges without selling their home.
- Should be run on a cost-neutral basis to the Government by charging interest so that authorities can recover their costs.

The Government’s response to the Commission’s Recommendations

70. The Government state that they agree with the principles of the Commission’s model, financial protection through capped costs and that an extended means test would be the right basis for any new funding model. However, they state that there remain a number of important questions to be applied to any reformed system. According to the

Government some stakeholders suggest that a cap could be set at the top of the Commission's range, or even slightly higher (e.g. at £75,000), without undermining the principles of the system. The Government is unable to commit to introducing the new system at this stage but they will work with the Official Opposition to consider various options for a reformed system and will come to a final view in the next Spending Review. However, recent press coverage has indicated that this position may be reviewed.

71. The Government agree with the Commission that interest or charges should apply to deferred payments for people in residential care and the draft Bill will allow this. In 2013 and 2014, the Government will work with the care sector on how the scheme would work, including exactly when someone should be eligible and what interest or charges would be appropriate. The Government will fund local authorities for this new requirement.

Summary

72. The Reforming Care and Support White Paper sets out a range of actions which the Government and its partners will take forward, in order to reform care and support. Timescales for Government actions can be found at Appendix 2.
73. The draft Care and Support Bill has been published for consultation and pre-legislative scrutiny in Parliament in the coming year.
74. Following publication of the Progress Report on Social Care Funding, the Government will continue to engage with the sector, with users and carers, and with the Official Opposition on the detail underpinning the principles of the capped cost model.
75. The government will invest £300m over the period 2013/14 and 2014/15 for integrated care however the detail is yet to be published. In 2010 the Government set out plans for identifying and supporting carers in *Recognised, valued and supported (2010)* including £400 million investment in breaks for carers, funded by the NHS. The White Paper does not identify any additional funding for the new duty on local authorities to provide support to carers. The White Paper places a duty on local authorities to incorporate preventive practice and early intervention in care commissioning and planning, however the Government do not state whether there is any additional funding attached to this new duty.
76. These reforms are taking place at a time of unprecedented change within public services, alongside other significant pieces of legislation, for example the Health and Social Care Act 2012. This presents significant challenges for the local authority as there is no additional funding available for infrastructure and resourcing of the detailed planning work required to implement the changes.

Next Steps

77. Next steps to implementing Social Care reforms within the Council are:
- Develop an action plan and further examine the implications based on the information that has been published to date.
 - Work with the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS) and other partners to respond to other publications including draft regulations relating to the Care and Support Bill.
 - The Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board will continue to consider the issues arising from the White Paper and Care and Support Bill in relation to integrated working.
 - Adults, Wellbeing and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee will consider a report on the implications from the White Paper, Care and Support Bill and also on the Progress Report on Funding Reform

Recommendations

78. Cabinet is requested to:
- Note the content of this report and the timetable of actions in Appendix 2.
 - Agree that the County Council response to the consultation on the draft Care and Support Bill will be finalised with Portfolio Holders for Healthier and Safer Communities and Adult Services.
 - Agree that the regulations relevant to the Care and Support Bill will be implemented in accordance with the Council's Constitution and scheme of delegation in consultation with portfolio holders, where appropriate.

Contact:

Peter Appleton, Head of Policy, Planning and Performance Ext: 3628

Background Papers

Reforming Care and Support White Paper
Draft Care and Support Bill
Progress Report on Social Care Funding

Appendix 1 - Implications

Finance – The progress report commits to introducing a Universal Deferred Payments scheme to ensure no-one will be forced to sell their home to pay for care in their lifetime.

The government report 'Caring for our future: progress report on funding reform' sets out that the government agrees the principles of the Dilnot Commission's model – financial protection through capped costs and an

extended means test – would be the right basis for any new funding model. Funding will be considered at the next spending review. The government will invest £300m over the period 2013/14 and 2014/15 for integrated care however the detail is yet to be published.

Staffing – By 2017 the Government's ambition is to train more care workers to deliver high-quality care, and double the number of care apprenticeships to 100,000.

Risk – The reforms in the White Paper are far reaching and very ambitious. It is essential that DCC and the local NHS take a planned approach to address the changes required since there are an inevitable number of risks involved

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty – The White Paper and draft Bill proposals seek to promote equality and improve the quality of services and the provision of information people receive. The Government has produced an Impact Assessment summary document in relation to the White Paper and draft Care and Support Bill.

Accommodation – N/A

Crime and Disorder – N/A

Human Rights – N/A

Consultation – The Government is consulting on the Draft Care and Support Bill until 19th October 2012.

Procurement – A duty upon local authorities to promote diversity and quality in the provision of services.

Disability Issues – Measures within the Social Care and Reform White Paper which will impact on disabled people include the establishment of a new care and support housing fund, worth £200 million over five years, to support the development of specialised housing for older and disabled people. The Government will also work to ensure that people obtain timely support in securing appropriate home modifications.

Legal Implications – The Government has introduced the Draft Care and Support Bill which aims to transform the social care system to focus on prevention and the needs and goals of people requiring care. The draft Bill will radically simplify the current legal framework for care and support, replacing provisions in well over a dozen Acts of Parliament with a single, modern statute.

Appendix 2 – Timetable of actions

The table below sets out the timetable for the key actions which will transform care and support over the coming months and years.

June 2012	2012/13 Health and Social Care Volunteering Fund (local scheme) invites bids to support community-based support, including time-banking schemes
July 2012	First stage of the provider quality profile goes live on the NHS and Social Care Information website.
July 2012	Publication of the draft Care and Support Bill, setting out how the Government plan to reform care and support law. This includes powers to introduce national eligibility and universal deferred payments. The draft Bill will be subject to pre-legislative scrutiny.
2012	Parliament undertakes Pre Legislative Scrutiny of draft Care and Support Bill. Continue engagement with sector and Official Opposition on broad range of issues including the level of the cap, threshold and potential voluntary and opt-in models.
Summer 2012	Expressions of interest invited to pilot direct payments in residential care.
Autumn 2012	Consultation on oversight of the care market published. This will provide more details on how people will be protected should a care provider run into financial difficulties. Establish a Working Group, including financial services and the care sector to ensure people have access to the right information to help them financially plan for care needs. Further details about the process for establishing Social Impact Bond trailblazers published.
September 2012	Code of conduct and minimum training standards for care workers published.
October 2012	Further details about the £200 million capital fund for older and disabled people's housing published.
October 2012 2013/14	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework published.
Winter 2012	Publication of an integration plan, setting out how the modernisation of the NHS can be built upon to provide a more joined-up experience for older people. Chief Social Worker appointed. 2013/14 Health and Social Volunteering Fund (national scheme) invites bids to support community-based support, including time-banking schemes.
2013	Introduce Care and Support Bill

	Work with sector on designing final implementation of universal deferred payments, and consult with users.
Next Spending Review	Make decisions on capped cost model and extended means test threshold, alongside other funding priorities for the Government. Confirm level of eligibility for national threshold.
March 2013	Working group established to develop and test options for a new assessment and eligibility framework for people who use services and for carers. Launch of the Leadership Development Forum
Spring 2013	Social Impact Bond trailblazers launched, to encourage investment in innovative support to keep people independent at home.
April 2013	NHS Commissioning Board, clinical commissioning groups, Public Health England, health and wellbeing boards, and local authorities take on their new statutory responsibilities as set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. Additional funding for integrated care and support made available to local authorities through the NHS Commissioning Board. Improved information added to the provider quality profile, and the data made available to organisations to develop a quality rating. NICE begins the development of a library of quality standards for care and support, including standards for the quality of home care. Residential care charging rules changed, so that the income that people earn in employment is exempt from charges.
Winter 2013	Care and support sector compact published.
April 2015	Introduction of new funding system for end-of-life care. National minimum eligibility threshold for adult social care introduced. 'Making it happen 65' Introduce universal deferred payments Introduce national eligibility.

Beyond 2015 the Government will continue to work with partners across the care and support system in the years beyond 2015 to embed the changes that have been set out.

The Government will publish further details of the implementation programme over the next year.

Appendix 3 - Other Organisation's initial responses

Association of Directors of Adults Social Services

- ADASS President Sarah Pickup advises that 'The emphasis of a future for social care which puts entitlement, individual choice and control at the heart of delivery and legal reform supports the direction of travel that ADASS have been championing. The strengthened commitment to ensure transparent reporting of the quality of provision, combined with additional training and support for the workforce, will assist joint endeavours to establish excellence as the norm across the sector'.
- ADASS are concerned however that arguments on resourcing have not been accepted and that there is an uncertain funding picture until 2015. Also that as Local Authority budgets are squeezed further, the preventative services the Bill seeks to promote may be some of the first casualties of council savings plans. ADASS are also concerned about the potential impact on the availability of services for individuals before a longer term solution is found."
- ADASS is likely to provide advice to the LGA who will be responding to the draft Care and Support Bill (from a national perspective) and suggest that individual Council responses link to the ADASS advice.

The King's Fund (a UK health charity that shapes NHS policy and practice)

- Richard Humphries, Head of Social Care at the Kings Fund said that 'if the Government supported the principle of a care cost cap, as advocated by Andrew Dilnot's commission last year, but made no commitment to when it will be introduced, then councils will be left in an invidious position.'

Local Government Association

- Local Government Associate Advisor Andrew Cozens said that 'if there aren't enough additional resources, councils won't be able to reinstate activities just because there's a national framework'.

Law Commission

- Frances Patterson QC, the Law Commissioner responsible for the Commission's review of adult social care law, said: "We are very pleased that the Government is pressing ahead with reform of adult social care legislation which is in urgent need of reform".